branch, beginning at the mouth of the Big Siour on the Missouri, and running by the way of Port Kearney, and the other at St. Joseph's, on the Missouri better, and both to connect with the Pacific Road at or exact of Albuquerque. These four branches are so nexact, it is asserted, as to well accommodate every impacts, trond in the United States, with an easy connection with the St. Louis and San Francisco Rail-

*The Republican members of the House Kansas Select Committee whil publish their report next Tuesday. Mesers Harris and Adraia, Aut-Lecompton Democrate, will publish their son Monday.

It is expected that Mesers. Simmons, Foot, Wilson, and probably others, will speak in the Senate to-morrow on Kansas.

XXXvth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 19. Mr. GWIN'S resolution of inquiry concerning the

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a just resolution of the Legislature of New-Mexico, concurring in the President's views relative to the re-organization of the Territory of Arizona, and suggest-

erganization of the Territory of Arizona, and suggesting the boundaries of the same. The resolution was reterred at dordered to be printed.

MI. FO.TER (Con.) took the floor. He said that he had on former occasions called the attention of the Senate to ascertain objectionable features in the Lecompton Constitution. He would now advert to other strong and conclusive objections to that instrument. The real question in issue can be brought within a native compass. He would ask is this Constitution before us in such a shape as fulfille all legitimate requirement.' If it does, Kansas ought to be admitted; if it does not, she ought to be rejected.

He then proceeded to diguest the validity of the vatious arguments for and against the Lecompton Con-

tions arguments for and against the Lecompton Constitution, concluding that its illegality cannot be controvert. It he next discussed at great length the Netronal Kansas act and kindred topics, giving a historical sketch of the events in Kansas preceding, and learing to, the formation of the Constitution. He then examined the reasons advanced for the admission then examined the reasons advanced for the admission of Ksaass under it. He thought that the argument that it would give peace to the country was unstates manike. Senators should do justly and fear not. He believed that the bill would not produce peace, but the world. He would neither threaten himself, nor be ewayed by threats from others, and yet these sort of arguments had been offered by statesmen to statesmen in the American Senate. Recurring to the Leasure Continuiton he nitted denied the right of then in the American Senate. Recurring to the Lecempton Constitution, he utterly denied the right of Congress to alter or amend it; if any alteration is made, it must be sent back to the people of Kansas that it may become the expression of their will. Taking up the recert Tammeny Hall resolutions, he pointed to the passage containing, he said, the climax of reasoning: "James Buchanan, it tails us," can now know the real state of parties, "and dacide what is to be done. Now, he, as an outsider, thought that recently Democrats who had borne the burden and heat of the day were read out of the party because they did not approve of the Kansas Nebraska act, now they are read out because they do. Kingly places, he said, are not the places where the truth is always spoken. The President is not a King, but some of the most repulsive features of where the truth is always spoken. The President is not a King, but some of the most repulsive features of kingly courts attach to his position. Do the men who attend the President's Court go there to speak the truth? No; they may be likened to tonds: if they have the precious jawel truth in their heads, they are especially careful not to have it on their tongues. The President, therefore, is the one least likely to know the lead state of parties.

President, therefore, is the one loast likely to know the real state of parties.

Mr. Foster concluded by expressing himself in general terms against the bill.

Mr. CLAY (Ala.) said that inasmuch as the Leaislature of Alabama had passed resolutions to cell a convention to decide upon a course of action, in the event of the rejection of the Kansas bill, he felt bound to defend the course of that State. After reviewing at length the events in Kansas, with the strite of parties there, which he maintained was not a struggle between two geographical sections, but between the party opposed to the Administration and that favorable to it, he proceeded to inquire into the validity of the Lecompton Constitution. Many states, he said, had been admitted without the submission of their Constitutions, and he thought that the Lecompton Convention would have acted more in accordance with the principles of the country if it had not submitted the Constitution to the people, either in whole or in part. Our Govern people, either in whole or in part. Our Govern-ment is not a 'emocracy, but is republican. To this point be que od President Madison, adding that our point be que of President Madison, adding that our rathers k, we that a pure democracy is more the voice of a de on than the voice of God. History has proven that a pure democracy is the most rapacious of tyrannies, wholly irresponsible, acknowledging no master, because it is law unto itself. It is ever ready to carry into excess the prejudice of the hour rather than principle. He regested the growing precivity toward democratizing, or rather mobocratizing, every department of our fewerment. This, he asserted, is the recorpublicanism of revolutionists, sheer radicalism God forbid that it should supersede and swallow up the philosophical republican principles of our fathers

God forbid that it should supersede and swallow us the philosophical republican principles of our fathers. Turning next to the question of Slavery, he remarked that property was always the foundation of the social fabric, and that in the formation of our Constitution, slave property was specially protected. The Union owed its being to-day to the institution of Slavery, and slave property is sheltered under the agis of the Constitution. Notwithstanding these facts, there is a party in this country pledged to the exterlegis of the Constitution. Notwithstanding these facts, there is a party in this country pledged to the extermination of that property. He proceeded to comment on the principles of the Republican party, as promulgated in their platform, and confessed that he looked forward with forebodings to the result if that party obtained possession of the Government. When that Lappeas, and protection is taken from slave property, the boad of union is broken, and the South has no longer a motive for its preservation. Hence Alabama has declared that it will resist aggression upon her rights. She has acted wisely. When the Union be-comes an instrument for the oppression of the South,

he would destroy it at once.

Mr. HOUSTON (Texas) animadverted upon some remarks of Mr. Clay against the opposers of the Kan-

Mr. CLAY said that he intended no personal disrespect. His remarks had only a political bearing. He
complimented Mr. Houston on his courage in the
field as well as his wisdom in council.
Mr. HOUSION replied that every American citizen
had courage; and if he had ever displayed any in an
emment degree it was when he stood up here against
the opinious of his friends and opposed the Nebraska
bill. He regarded that bill as a futal measure, fostared by demagogues, originated by smbitton, and inforced by demagogues, originated by ambition, and in-tended only to unite the South with a few Northern States to make a President. Mr. CLAY answered that the Missour restriction

placed a badge of inferiority on the slaveholding States. The Legislature of Texas had condemned Mr. Housten for voting against that bill. Mr. HOUSTON said that he made the State of

Texas, but did not make the people. They can there anyhow; but their condemnation of his vo

did not dishonor him.

Mr. DUEKEE (Wis.) said that he had intended to Mr. DUEKEE (Wis.) said that he had intended to make a speech: but, his health being poor, he would get his colleague to read it for him. He took strong ground against the Lecompton Constitution, and restreated the arguments generally arged on that side. Force that creature of frauds, forgery and spurious results upon Kansas, he said, and no man can forctell the result. Numerous extracts from letters from Messas. Wise, Walker and others were read, supportant. Messes. Wise, Walker and others were read, supporting Mr. Durkee's views. In adopting the Lecompton Constitution, he contended we abandon the ballot-box, and resort to the principle of tyrants, that might makes right. If the people of the North submit to such outrages, he would think Mr. Hammond right in saying that Rey were slaves. He concluded his speech

at 5 o'clock. order to close the debate to-morrow, the Senate der ded to meet at Il o'clock to morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER appointed Mesers, Florence (Pa.), lac'ev (N. Y.), Gilman (Me.), Scales (N. C.), and

The SPEAKER appointed Mesers. Florence (Pa.), Mackey (N. Y.), Gilman (Me.), Scales (N. C.), and Waldron (Mich.), the Special Committee to investigate the Pennsylvania Bank affair.

The bill for the increase of the Army by the enrollment of four regiments of volunteers was taken up.

Mr. PAULKNER (Va.), from the minority of the Military Committee, offered an amendment to the following effect: To retain that part of the bill providing for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defense of the frontier of Texas, but instead of subjorizing the President to accept the services of four regiments of volunteers for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah, and for the protection of supply and emigrant trains and the suppression of Indian hostilities, to add to the present military establishment one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantly, to serve for two years.

The amendment was rejected by Yeas 13, Nays 143. Mr. QUITMAN'S bill for the raising of five regiments of volunteers was then ordered to be engressed for a third reading, by 128 against 74—and was finally passed by 124 against 75.

The bill as passed authorizes the President to receive into service one regiment of Texas mounted volunteers for the retains of the frontier thereof; and for the

The bill as passed authorizes the President to receive into service one regiment of Texas mounted volunteers for the cetense of the frontier thereof; and for the properties of quelling disturbances in Utah, for the properties of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities for the northern and north-western frontiers; the President is authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not to exceed in all four regiments, the same or any postion thereof to be organized into mounted regiments or infantry, as the President may deem proper. The volunteers are not to be accepted in bodies of

tess than one regiment, whose officers shall be ap-pointed in the manner prescribed by law in the sev-eral braies and Territories to which and regiments shall respectively kelong.

The House Deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr.

The House Deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. LETCHER explained some items.

Mr. MONTGOMERY spake on the Kansas question. He said, disguise the question as gentiemen night, it was, whether the Constitution could be forced on the people of Kansas against their will. Not a member had come to the defense of the President. He remarked, and he thought with all due deference to the Executive, that no man would undertake it. The President has informed us that the Kansas against the the Kansas against the president in the properties of the executive take it. The President has informed us that the Kan-sas Nebracka act required to be submitted to the peo-ple the question of their domestic institutions, and a few others. Now if these few others have not been submitted, then the President is himself a winner. few others. Now if these few others have not been submitted, then the President is himself a witness that Lecompten is illegal. The domestic institutions include the whole internal civil policy of a Statequestions of husband and wife, of guardian and whird, as well as master and servant. So it was not true that the Slavery question was submitted. It was submitted only as to whether slaves shall hereafter be imported into the Territory of Kansas from places outside. He repeated that the Slavery question was never submitted. Slavery exof Kansas from places outside. He repeated that the Savery question was never submitted. Slavery extented in Kansas, and, under the Lecompton Constitution, would exact until twilight time. The Kansas-Nebraska act, he contended, gave the people but one thing—that was the power to legislate for themselves. There was not ling else in it, but the Lecompton Convention repealed destroyed, paralyzed it. He defined a constitution to be a compact, which, after having been agreed upon by agents, is to be ratified and continued by principals. This point he excontinued by principals. This point he ex-plained at length, quoting from Webster in its support. The people, he contended, never had an opportunity to vote for de egates to the Lehad an opportunity to vote for de egates to the Le-compton Convention. Nineteen counties were ex-cluded. If you have the right to disfranchise nine-teen counties, you have the right to disfranchise all but one; giving that sugle county the power to form a Constitution. If this be right then despotism has a deep, so in foundation, and the representative system no foundation whatever. The Legislature of Kansas and delegates from the Territory solemniy protest against forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon them. In the name of God, he asked, have not the people of Kansas pretested in a most solemn form against this act of usurpation?

Mr. REAGAN (Texes) admitted that irregularities Mr. REAGAN (Texes) admitted that irregularities had existed in Kansas, but, he said, it was enough for the time to know that she now presents herself for admission into the Union with a republican constitution. He rose to speak of the general aspect of the Slavery question, regarding the Kansas agitation as one of the acts in the drama. He then proceeded to defend Texas and the South from the prejudices defend Texas and the South from the prejudices against them existing at the North. Some gentlemen had branded the people of the South as infidels and slave-drivers. He believed in this they only gave expression to the feelings of their constituents. He would talk plainly to these gentlemen. While they are complaining of the Locompton Constitution on the ground that it does not embody the will of the people, they also, when closely pressed, declare that they will admit no more Slave States into the Light, He believed that more Slave States into the Union. He believed that the Representatives of the South, if true to themselves and the chivalry of their States, would place themselves distinctly on record. The South, he as-serted, are to-day better prepared for the issue than they will be a year herce. He would meet the issuat the threshold. He then alluded to the Texas res at the threshold. He then alieded to the Texas resolutions, provided for the election of delegates to the Southern Convention, contending that they were not default, but precautionary. They look not merely to Karsas, but to the whole Anti-Slavery excitement. They look to the decision of the great question, whether the Southern States are to be equal sovereignties under the Constitution. If this be denied, then the South mast look to the people for a decision whether they are to remain bound to the colossal power of the North, under a violated Constitution, or whether they will preserve their rights and independence under a separate Government. He trusted that Texas had taken a position from which she would not retreat. All the protection the South wants is unmolested enjoyment of her rights. Aljourned.

Removal of Judge Loring.

Bosrov, Friday, March 19, 1858. Gov. Banks, in a message to the Legislature to-day, removes Judge Loring, in accordance with the vote of the two breaches of the Legislature.

A motion to refer the Governor's Message removing Judge Loring to a Select Committee, led to an exciting discussion between Messrs. Cushing of Newburyport and Andrews of Boston: the former denouncing the consummated act as the triumph of monomaniacs and fanatics, and the latter defending it as the just act of the Executive, which will be hailed with gladness foun one end of the State to the other. No question on the reference was taken.

The main ground assumed by the Governor for removing Judge Loring is based on a statute of Massachusetts, that a judicial efficer of the Commonwealth shall not hold at the same time the office of United States Commissioner.

Municipal Elections in Eric, Pa.

ERIE, Friday, March 19, 1858.

Mr. Laird, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, is elected layor by 315 majority. The whole Anti Lecompton Mayor by 315 instority. The whole Anti Lecompton ticket is elected. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats are

now firing estition.

Railroad Decision.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 19, 1858. Judge McLean gave a decision to-day in the case of Scabri-kie against the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, dissolving the injunction, and holding that the guaranty by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company of \$400,000 of the bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Company is valid and hinding. and binding.

Freshet in the Grand River.

GALT, C. W., Friday, March 19, 1853.

A heavy freshet in the Grand River last night carried away the bridge while a number of persons were crossing on it. Three of the persons were resented thismorning some distance below here, but it is thought that one or more are lost.

The Hudson River.

ROSDOTT, Friday, March 19, 1858.
The steambest Norwich, of Thomas Cornell's line, arrived here this morning from New York. The captain reports the river nearly clear of ice.

Held to Bail for Stealing 80,50 worth of Books.

Woncesten, Mass., Friday, March 19, 1858.
Wilson B. Pike, unmarried, and worth about 3,000, was arrested here this afternoon for stealing 50 cents' worth of books from Thompson & Co. He pleaded guilty in the Police Court, and was held in \$200 bail, for a hearing before the Grand Jury in May next, that body having another and a larger larceny e against him to investigate.

The Ohio River.

Cincinnati, Friday, March 19, 1858.

The river here has risen three feet since yesterday
The water in the channel measures 16 feet.

Forenoon Weather Reports-March 19. [By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lucs, received at No. 21 Wall street.]

QUEREC, C. E.—Lower Town—35. Upper Town—Was S;

clear.
PORTLAND, Me - Wind N. E.; 35; cloudy.
BANGOR, Me - Wind N.; 39; clear PORTLAND, Mr.—Wind N. F.; 38; COMAY.
RANDON, Mr.—Wind N.; 39; cites:

EASTFORT, Mr.—Wind N.; 22; cites:

CALAIS, Mr.—Wind N. W.; 24; cites:
ST. JOYAS, N. B.—Wind N.; 13; cites:
ST. JOYAS, N. B.—Wind N.; 13; cites:
BALIFRAN, N. S.—Wind N.; 39; cites:
COMAILOTTEROWS—WIND N.; 39; cites:
COMAILOTTEROWS—WIND N.; 39; cites:
OMNUTERIAL C. E.—Wind N.; 39; cites:
MONTREAL C. E.—Wind N.; 39; cites:
NEW YORA, DOOL—Wind W.; 51; cites:
NEW YORA, DOOL—Wind W.; 61; cites:
PULLAD LIFITS, INCH.—Wind N. W.; 61; cites:
PULLAD LIFITS, INCH.—Wind N. W.; 61; cites:
SUSTON, MASS., DOOL—Wind F.; and fresh; 69; cites:
ROSTON, MASS., DOOL—Wind W.; 61; citesiay.
Filton, III.—Pleasant; 78.
ROSK ISLAND—Cites: 72.
CITELAGO—Cites: 69.
RETAILO—Cites: 69.

LADELPHIA - Clear; wind N., 54. PHILADELPHIA - Clear; wind N., 5t.

EVENTAGE REPORTS.

BUFFALO, p. m. - Wind N. 40 clear and mild, bar 25,02.

BOSTON, Mass. 7 p. m. - Wind W. 40 clear.

EASTPORT, Mc. - Wind N. W., 30 clear.

HANGES, Mc. - Wind N. W. 60 clear.

PORTLASS, Mc. - Wind N. W. 60 clear.

ST. JOHN, N. B. - Wind N. W. 135 clear.

ST. JOHN, N. B. - Wind N. W. 135 clear.

SACKVILLE - Wind N. 135 clear.

CHARLOUTETONS - Wind N. W. 150 clear.

NYWYORK, N. Y. - Wind S. 16 clear.

HONSELLSTILLE - Wind W. N. W. 42 clear.

HONSELLSTILLE - Wind W. N. W. 42 clear.

HONSELLSTILLE - Wind W. S. 3c. clear and pressent.

COMPANY OF THE STATE OF TH

Riet at Toronio. TOROSTO, Thursday, March 18, 1832.

At the dinner of the St. Patrick's Association, below night at the National Hotel, Mr. Tho use D are the Gre made a speech. The Hotel was autacked by the and the windows smashed. Firearms were freely -cc, but without fatal effect. The police succeeded

a qualing the disturbance. FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.
ALBANY, March 19, 1358.

The final debate on the Kansas resolutions took place in the Senate last evening, and was the most animated and interesting of the session. Mr. Noxon led off with a few well-timed remarks, in which while he admitted the existence of slight differences of opinion in matters of detail and minor questions among the Republicans, he declared that on one point of policy and principle that party was a unit. Now and forever that party was unanimously, de-cidedly, actively opposed to the admission of another Sinte into this Union whose Constitution tolerates property or traffic in human beings. I should state that the question before the Senate was on an amendment to, or substitute for, the House resolu-tions, offered by Mr. Mather of your city, to the effeet that the Senate was opposed to the admission

of any State with a Slavery Constitution, even if fairly adopted by the people of such State.

Mr. Wadsworth replied to Mr. Noxon, in his usual graceful manner, and with perhaps something more than his usual complement of "glittering generalities." He admired the boldness of Mr. Noxon in taking his position, and affected to doubt that the other Republican members of the Senate would in dorse his sentiments. He would pause to hear

Mr. Diven took the floor and fairly electrified he crowded auditory of strangers and others whom the announcement of this debate had attracted to the Senate Chamber. Even those who had listened to his previous efforts on the same subject were unprepared for that spontaneous burst of eloquence, which, for thirty minutes, enchained the attention of all present. The hesitation of manner that some-

times impairs the force of his utterance, melted away on this occasion before his warmth of feeling. He alinded to the course of Mr. Wadsworth upon the Homestead bill and his elequent appeal for the sauctity of the American home, and then called the attention of that Senator to other American homes -the home of American laborers, whose sanctity was daily outraged by the associates and co-workers of the gentleman from the XXXIst— homes where the chastity of that laborer's wife and daughter, and his rights as a father, were hourly subjected to violation and outrage with imhearly subjected to violation and outrage with impunity. And yet, said Mr. Diven, that Senator has no elequent appeals for the sauctity of that home, no burning denunciation of the power that violates it, not one word in opposition to the extension and perpetuation of that most abhorrent system of crucity and wrong.

Hits carnest appeals, and his severe criticisms upon the course of the Lecompton party in the Senate and elsewhere, told with wonderful effect upon the audience, and brought Mr. Wadsworth again to his feet to explain his position.

again to his feet to explain his position.

That gentleman had already said, in reply to a question by Mr. Diven, that he would vote for the admission of Kansas, or any other new State, even if its Constitution sanctioned and established polygamy, and attempted to justify the position on the ground that, while as a man and a Christian he must feel the weight of the slave's chains upon his own limbs, and abhor the pagan system of polygamy, yet as a Senator, having sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution and the Union, all moral and religious questions must give way to the higher obligations of the citizen. The compliment which Mr. Wadsworth paid to the Constitution in taking this position is, to say the least, of a very dubious character. When Mr. Garrison and his party tell the public that they will not swear to support the Constitution because it requires them to do acts which violate their consciences and sheek their moral and religious natures, the public "poh poh" at them. What will the same public say to Mr. Wadsworth! What will the Administration at Washington say to him! It is very much to be feared that the power which has the bestowal of the Buffalo Post-Office will not be satisfied with this half-way indersement of Lecompton. They re q ire that the candidate for Executive favors shall out only be ready at command to vote for Slavery and Polygamy, but to swear he has a natural affection for those twin beauties, or else say nothing. Mr. Wadsworth is an anniable, estimable gentleman, and deserves the Buffalo Post-Office; but his friends fear that this unfortunate speech has materially diminished his "chances."

Mr. DIVEN, in rejoinder, read an extract from the speech of Senator Hammond of South Carolina in favor of Lecompton, in which the working classes of the North are compared and classed with the slaves of the South, and vainly endeavored to obtain from Mr. Wadsworth a condemnation or approval of that sentiment. He had been sorry to hear from the Senator from the XXXIst something that sounded like an approval, but he was unwilling believe it, and would now give him an opportunity of declaring explicitly whether he approved or condemned that speech.

Mr. Wansworth again rose to reply, but re membered only to forget the question he rose to answer, and proceeded to arraign the course of the past Senate with regard to the Buffalo City

Mr. DIVEN remarked that the Senator reminded him of the expression of Polonius, "still harping on my daughter," and here the discussion ended as far as these chieflains were concerned.

Mr. HUBBELL mades few forcible remarks the right side of the question, and Mr. MANDE-VILLE made quite a lengthy speech on General Jackson, Martin Van Buren, the removal of the depos its, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," coonskins, cabins, &c. His antiquarian political researches, and his peculiar style of English, created much merriment.

Mr. MATINER stated to the Senate that he had offered his amendment with no intention of voting for it, but to give others an opportunity of doing so: and perceiving that it was not offered in good taith. but with a view to embarrassing the action of the Senate, it was voted down, receiving only one affirmative vote, that of Mr. Noxon. The debate closed, and the Senate adjourned at

11 o'clock.

The vote on the main question, the adoption o the House resolutions, was taken this morning, and resulted in their adoption, 17 to 13; the Americans and Republicans all voting for, and the Lecompton-

and Republicans an voting for, and the Lecomposities against it, as follows:

YEAS—Mesers Ames, Bardman, Dacling Diven, Foote Haistead, Hubbell, Johnston, Laffin, Noxon, Patterson, Stow, Trinan, O. R. Wheeler, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Williams-NAYS—Mesers Brandreth, Burhaus, Boherty, Ely, Mandeville, Mather, Pratt, Scott, Sloon, Smith, Spinoia, Wadsworth, J. D. Williams—Schell and Loveland paired off.4

The academican as recognition of the proches of

The resolutions as passed by both branches of the Legislature are as follows:

the Legislature are as follows:

Resolved in the Senate concury. That the State of New-York is opposed to the admission of Karosas into the Union as a State with the Constitution commonly known as the "Lecompton Constitution," or any other Constitution which shall not have be up to all the parts, fairly submitted to the legal voters of the Territory, and received fresh sanction and approved.

It selects, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Scatters and members of the House of Representatives from this State u. Congress. The Free Pass bill was again considered in the

Senate to-day without making any considerable The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To incorporate the New-York Law College; to enable John Lewis, O'Neil Delisle, Edward Lewis,

Frederick Steinhill and Henry Vivien to hold and convey real estate in the County of New-York; to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also, a bill to remove obstructions in the Harlem river. The bill to pro-teet the consumers of gas in New-York and Brooklyn was made the special order for Thursday next.

The bill for the relief of the assessment-payers in
the City of New-York, allowing the tax-payers to
withhold payment of the tax for one year, at even

Per cert interest, was lost.

The bill to create a new Ward in Brooklyn coming up to a third reading, Mr. DURYEA moved

to recommit the bill, in order to receive a remon-strance since sent in against the bill. He stated that he had received several letters protesting that he had received several letters protesting against the division of the Ward, as a political Mosers, BLEECKER, CHAUNCEY, HANFORD, BEACH and DAYTON opposed its recommittee,

denied that it was a party measure, and urged the

pussage of the bill.

Mr. Dunyea said that the best proof of th partisan character of the measure was the united opposition of the Democratic Representatives of Kings County against recommittal of the bill, so as to give the remonstrants an opportunity of being heard. The motion to recommit was lost by 42 to

The bill was then lost on the motion to reconder, and laid on the table.

The bill to extend the New-York School Com-

assion passed.

A bill to facilitate the trial of civil actions in which the people are parties, was passed. Also, an immense number of private bills were passed, but

Several motions to adjourn over till Monday ening were made, but lost. The Telegraph has told you all about the remarkble doings of the representatives of Muncipal rights in the Assembly vesterday afternoon and evening, so I will not repeat the disgraceful story. One re-markable fact was noticed in the excitement attend-ing the removal of Chatfield from the floor of the

Heuse, viz: that Mr. Delnney did not object. To-day, Mr. Chatheld, through his friend Mr. Law, said he was sorty, and wouldn't do so again, and the House unanimously discharged him from arrest. So we escaped another Investigating Committee.

The Assembly considered the bill to repeal the

Metropolitan Pelice Act, Messrs, CRAIN LANEY relieving their minds on the subject. While your New-York members and other representatives of municipal rights from the country, are making buncombe speeches against the wicked Police Act, thear from a source entitled to credit that the lead-ers in New-York City, having caucused on the subject, have come to the conclusion that the act had better stand lest they should be without party empital the next campaign.

The Schate bill to fix the time for the redemption

of the stock of this State issued to the Long Island Railroad Company by sat of the Legislature of 1840, was read a third time and passed by the Assembly this morning. This is a 6 per cent stock, redeema-ble on the 1st of August, 1861. The present act amends that of 1840 by extending the time of re-demption to the 1st of August, 1875, and making it a 5 per cent stock after 1861. Of course, the act applies only to such holders of certificates as desire to extend the time of redemption. Such parties are required to present their certificates to the Controller for indorsement before the 1st of Jan., 1861, and that officer is directed to indorse such certificates redeemable 1st of Aug. 1875, with interestimentes redecunable 1st of Aug. 1875, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Such certificates as are not presented for indorsement are to be paid at maturity (1st August, 1s61), from the funds, then held by the Controller to the credit of the Long Island Railroad Company, or other additional funds, if necessary, to be furnished by said Company. The Railroad Company are re-quired to furnish funds necessary to pay the inter-est on such certificates as the Controller may indorse, and shall be required to pay the Controller \$2,000 per annum as a sinking to: 4 for the redeup-tion of said stock, in lieu of \$1,000 heretofore anunally paid for such sinking fund. The provisions of the law of 1840 in regard to this Company, not erein modified, remain in full force and effect

The Commissioners of Records in the City of New York have sent in a volumnious report, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 10th inst. "report to this body, within ten days, what sums of money they have drawn from the public treasor usoney they have paid the same, and in what amounts, and for what purposes; also, what work has been done, the prices paid therefor, and what remains to be done, and an estimate of what further amounts will be

required to complete the same."
This report will be presented to the Senate to morrow, and I have time now only to present a few items from it. The Commission send in a part of their report—the report which they made to the Assembly in February, 1857. The expenditures up to the present time are recapitulated as follows: Expended for office of Surroyste. \$2,576 13
Expended for office of County Clerk 3,625 66
Expended for office of Revisier 6,015 65
Expended for this office on Revisier 1,115 78
Expended for this office on Surroyste. 202,182 75

The estimates for completing the work foot up \$230,105. II p. in, -The House is still in session

ADJOURNMENT OF THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The New-Jersey Legislature adjourned aim die or Thursday night at 12 o'clock, after a session of sixtyfour days. The session which has just closed, although not remarkable for any very important transactions, has been a busy one, on account of the great number of private measures and the large amount of small busiess which has been before it for consideration. About 200 bills have been passed, and nearly as many more acted upon during the session. Several of the most important measures introduced during the session were etested, among which may be mentioned the "Exten sion of the Central Railroad to Jersey City, ' and the Act concerning Usury." The latter act contemplated the fixing of 6 per cent as the legal rate of interest throughout the State, but allowed 7 per cent on special contracts. As it is now there are two legal rates of the counties bordering on New-York and Philadelphia having heretofore secured the passage of acts alowing 7 per cent within their limits. The defeat of this bill is widely regretted, as it is alleged that a grievous inconvenience and hindrance arises out of the existing state of the laws on this subject.

There is one fact which is perhaps worthy of mention in these times of belligerent exhibitions in legislative halls, and that is that the session passed without a single instance of personal collision between the members of either House. Exciting topics, among which was the Kanzas question, were frequently discussed, but in such manner as not to engender personal hos tility, and the members separated with the kindliest celings for each other.

We give below a summary of the more important acts passed during the Session :

A further supplement to the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company," gives power to that Company to contract, within six years, a branch railroad from any point on the line of their road, between Cooper's point on the line of their road, between Cooper's Point, in the city of Camden, and the village of Hadenfield, to any point on the river Delaware, within the bounds of the city of Camden.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act to inco A supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Hackensack and New York Railroad
"Cempany." Empowers that Company to construct
a railroad from the Village of Hackensack, in the
County of Bergen, at or within one table from the
counthouse in said village, to any point on the line of
the road of the Northern Railroad Company, as surveyed, or he reaffer to be surveyed, and to extend the
time of their road from the northern termination
thereof, in the County of Bergen, into the County of
Reckland, in the State of New York, to a point in the
Village of Piermont, provided the consent of the State
of New York is obtained; and the Company are emawered to make their bonds bear interest at the rate
of 7 per cent.

An act to incorporate the Perth Amboy and Bound Brook Railroad Company empowers that Company to issue \$500,000 worth of stock for the purpose of con-structing a railroad from a point on the Central Rail-teed of New-Jersey, at or within five miles of Bound Brook. reak, rurning through the County of Middlesex, and unimating at the City of Perth Amboy. This was e only railroad charter granted during the section.

An Act for the security of railroad companies and "An Act for the security of railroad companies and the safety of travelers," requires every conductor, bargage-marter, engineer, brakeman, or other servant of eny railroad company, employed in or about any persenger train, to wear upon his hat or cap a badge which shall indicate his effice, and the initial letters of the name of such company, and no conductor or collector, without such badge, shall be entitled to demand or receive from any passenger any fare or ticket, or to exercise any of the powers of he office; and no other servant, without such badge, shall have authoraty to meddle or interfere with any passenger, his baggage or property.

beggage or property.

It further provides that if any passenger shall refuse to pay his or her fare, or be disorderly in conduct, and to pay his or her fare, or be disorderly in conduct, and offensive to other passengers, it shall be lawful for the conductor of any passenger train, and the servants of the company, to put him or her, and his or her baggage cut of the care, using no unnecessary force, at gage cut of the care, using no unnecessary force, at any usual stopping place, or near any dwelling-house, as the conductor shall elect, on stopping the train, as the conductor shall elect, on stopping the train, and the servants of the care, using no unnecessary force, at the conductor of any passengers, it shall elect, on stopping the train, and the servants of times are interested in the first of the care, the fare for foot passengers to be five care, the fare for foot passengers to

not traveled shall be refunded or tendered to such erter passenger.

It also enacts that in forming passenger trains on cy railrand, no baggage, freight, merchaniss or mbor car shall be piaced in the rear of the passen-

er cars.
It provides that to every passenger train formed It provides that to every passenger train formed in any railroad, which shall consist of more than one passenger car, there shall be appointed by the company an officer who shall be designated the train guard, whose duty it shall be acted the train guard, whose duty it shall be acted the stating of the train, carefully and minutely to examine every brake belonging to the train, and be satisfied that each one is in good working condition and ready for application at the shortest notice. He sail also see that the brakemen are in their proper a laise see that the brakemen are in their prepar-laces when the train starts, and that they retain hem throughout the entire route; and when the train strain your departure, the said train guard shall take a gest (which must be sufficiently elevated to overok the whole train), and not leave it for any per-se while the train is in motion. At all times, while e train is moving, he shall have in his hand the arm cord, and vigilarly watch the entire train and give the signal to slow or stop the train. He not give the signal to start the train, except by

rection of the conductor.
The bill also makes it the duty of engineers to cause
o team-whistle and bell to be sounded at the dis-nce of at least 400 yards from the point where every

arrange their running time as that he two passen-r trans, moving in opposite directions, shall be upon y single-track railroad at the same time, without a sitch and siding between them, except in cases here one or both trains shall be out of time, and in

where one or both trains shall be ont of time, and in every such case it shall be the duty of the conductor or concuctors of the train or trains so out of time, wherever the rainroad shall be curved, or whenever the view is obstructed by fog, to cause his or their train or trains to be preceded by an agent or agents on foct, at four hurdred yards in advance thereof, exhibiting a red flag by day and a red light by night.

Section ten provides that whenever it shall be necessity to back a train of passenger cars, it shall be the uty of the conductor to take a station on the last platform of the last car before the train shall commerce backing, and to remain standing on said platform while the backing continues, in order that he may signal the engineer of the locomotive to stop the train or reduce the speed, if it shall be necessary so to do to avoid danger to the train from obstructions upon the track or otherwise.

It is also enacted that every Railreas-Company shall cause to be removed every post or other erection.

It is also enacted that every Railroad Company shall cause to be removed every post or other erection standing on or near the line of their railroad track, of a higher elevation than the platforms of cars which shall be standing less than eighteen mehes in the clear from the outside of passenger cars running upon the track; practical that this section shall not apply to existing railroad bridges; but in constructing bridges bereafter every Railroad Company shall cause them to be constructed in conformity with the requirements thereof; and that in laying sade or double tracks every Railroad Company shall cause them to be so laid so far apart as that there shall be at least two fort in the clear in tween trains when passing.

far apart as that there shall be at least two feet in the clear between trains when passing.

The act further provides that every person who shall be amilty of any act declared by this act to be unlawful, and every person who shall neglect any duty imposed upon him by the same, and every person who shall in any wise veloate any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each offense, and every Railroad Company which shall violate this act shall for each offense against, and for each rooth's reglect or omission to comply with the same, be liable to a penalty of \$20.

And it is further enacted, that if any passenger shall be injured while standing upon the platform of a car while the train is in medica, unless compelled to do on consequence of there being no room within the car for his accommodation, or while standing upon any language, wood, or freight car, or by putting its head or imbs out of the wadow, while the train is in notion, contrary to plainty printed directions, placed

head or limbs out of the wisdow, while the train is in notion, contrary to plainly printed directions, placed conspicuously in the passenger cars of the trains, the railroad company shall not be liable for such injury.

The act also provides that whensoever damages shall have accused by any negligence or unlawful violence, by any Railroad Company, and personni injury or death shall have ensued therefrom, any recovery therefor by the party injured, or by the legal representative of the decembed entitled by law to recover therefor, shall not cheed for any single injury or death \$5.000.

q death \$5,000. There is also a clause which relates to drunkounces. that if any person while in charge of a box motive ergine or while acting as the conductor, or train quard, or brakeman of a car or train of cars, shall be or be-come intexicated, be shall be deemed guilty of a miscone interiented, he shall be deemed guilty of a mis-demensor, end, on conviction, shall be punished by fire, not exteccing \$500, or by impresement in the County Jail, not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the Count before which such convic-tion shall be had; and that it any train goard, loca-mative engineer, conductor, switch or draw sirring-tender, or other person in the employment of any Rad-road Company, shall by his negligence or disobedience of law, or the regulations of the Company, cause in-jury to any person lawfully traveleng upon such indi-read, other as a presenter or an employee of the Com-pany, or other person lawfully crossing the same, he had be deemed guilty of a misdementor, and, upon convertion shall be purished by reprisonment at hard labor, not exceeding twolve months, and if death shall have ensued from such injury, he shall be deemed labor, not exceeding twelve months, and it could also have ensued from such injury, he shall be decided guilty of manishinghter, and, upon conviction, shall be punished as the crime of manishinghter is punished by taw. Placing obstructions upon a railroad track, when the death of any person shall be occasioned that they is made murder in the first or second degree, according to the finding of the Jury. The act takes

first on the first of April An Act relative to Freight on Railroads provides that it shall be lawful for any railroad and transportation company to sell at public auction all articles of iregit or baggage, transported by such company to any station on their respective roads, which may have remained at such station for thirty days or over, and not called for by owner or owners, of consignee or our guess, or when the owner or consignees cannot be found, or is unknown, and may in like manner sell articles of a perishable nature in two days, if such articles would depreciate in value by being longer upt, and the proceeds of and sale shall go first to learn the cost and expanses of said sale, and then to make the proceeds of and sale and then to the railroad. the account of freight and charges of the railroad company on said freight and baggage, and the ba-ance, if there be any, shall be paid over to the legal awar or owners. This at takes effect immediately.

An Act relative to the appropriation of meneys for minon school education, provides that the sum of 20,000 per annum shall be appropriated from the in one of the fund, under the direction of the trustees come of the fund, under the direction of the trustees for the support of free schools in New-Jersey, to be ap-portioned among the several counties in the State and that from the revenue of the State the sum of \$20,000 per annum shall be appropriated in the same

An act was passed to authorize the Governor and An act was passed to Authorize the Govertor and Commander in-Chief to confer the brevet rank of Major General, to I ong and meritorious service in the mintia, upon such citizens of the State, not exceeding three, as shall appear to have served long and meritoriously as Adjutant-Generals, Quartermaster, Generals of Brigadier Generals of the militia.

A further supplement to the Banking law makes taxing for banks to describ, a addition to the stock.

I lawful for banks to deposit, in addition to the stocks mentioned in the original act, and the supplements thereto, the stock of the States of North Carolina, Louisiana Tennessee and Missouri, and bonds of City of Paterson, as a basis or security for their circulating Acts were also passed making 7 per cent, the lega-

Acts were also passed making 7 per cent, the legal rate of interest millergen and Union Counties.

An Act to protect keepers of hotels, uns and boarding houses, provides that if any person, by any false or fraudulent representations, or false show of bag gage, shall obtain credit in any hotel, ian or boarding house within the State, and subsequently refuse to pay such person shall upon conviction be punished by improvement in the County Jail for any period not more than six months, and be liable to a line not exceeding one hundred dollars; and that the proprietors of hotels, may and bearding-bouses shall have a lien upon the goods and baggage belonging to any sejourner, boarder or bearders, for any amount of indebtedness contracted for boarding, lodging or entertainment, and may cause the same to be sold therefor.

the same to be sold therefor.

An act was passed making an appropriation of \$8,000 to the State Prison to be applied to the payment of the debts now due and unpaid against that estitution.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorperate the Long Dock Company, at Jersey City, provides that the time limited for the establishment of the terry to New York be extended to the 26th day of An act was passed to incorporate the City of Salem

An act was passed to incorporate the City of Salem—new known as the Township of Salem—with the usual provisions for a Mayor and six Councilmen.

An act was passed incorporating the Constables Hook and New York Ferry Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each, the fare for foot passengers to be five cents.

An Act to increase the revenues of the State of New Jetzey, provides that, masmuch as the expenditure of New Jetzey, provides that, masmuch as the expenditure of the State of New Jetzey.

the Legislature of the State, becausifier described and seeseed, shall have the force and effect of law, until the party or parties saking and requiring the same shall have paid into the State Treasury the following sums, to wit: On every act incorporating or chartering, or renewing or extending the corporate powers of any bank, the sum of \$1 per thousand on avery emplement thereto, except such as provide for an increase of capital, the sum of \$25, on ey canal or railroad company, the sum of \$25, on ey canal or railroad company, the sum of \$25, on ey canal or railroad company, the sum of \$25, on ey canal or restreacy supplement thereto, except such as provide for an increase of capital, the sum of \$25, any insurance company, except mutual companies, the sum of one half of \$1 per thousand on the largest amount of capital authorized, and on every supplement thereto, except such as provide for an increase of capital, the sum of \$25, on every act incorporating or chartering, or renewing or extending the corporating or the sum of thirty dollars; and on every act premises thereto, the sum of them young corporate powers or extending or tenewing corporate powers or extending or ten the Legislature of the State, becausefter described as severed, shall have the force and effect of law, and

ately.

An act relative to peddlers, hawkers, and petty
chaffmen makes it a penalty of \$300 to cell goods at
wares in the State without license. The license costs

doint resolutions were adopted asking the tensor of everyment to make provisions for the better preservation of life and property, and the more effective working of the Government apparatus on the New Jersey coast; and also relative to obtaining from the United States a donation of public lands for the founding and maintaining of an agricultural college in the State of New Jersey.

THE TANMANY STRUGGLE.

A de-perate struggle is new in progress for the con-trol of Tammany Hall—that is, for the power of deciding what is "regular and what bogus Democracy, among the waring cliques and factions fiercely con control for warring conjugation and the federal patronage in this City. The control of the Federal patronage in this City. The control of Tammany Hall being vested by charter in the "Tammany Society or Columbian Order," a majority of whose "Sachema" determine what applications for the use of Tammany Hall shall be granted and what refused, it becomes an object of meany importance to scenre that majority—there being many thousand vote s who will support any ticked stamped as regular at Tammany. The present Spelicine are anti-Wood, and Fernando is now meaning and man ng to elect a ticket subservient to his will at moular has just been lesued by the Wood faction, and s now being quietly diffused among the members of Tanimany supposed to be open to conviction:

Tannany lists, March II, 1804.
Biteria a Do you realize the Linking condition of Tannand Section? The time honored and revered institution is fast fair into about and disrepute. Once the recognized base of condided contain Democracy, it has become the despote entire the conditional manifestual chaps, who are notice the power for their containing statements and profit. For everyly are this class.

A REOTHER SINCE 1807.

RIGHTS OF WITNESSES BEFORE INVES. TIGATING COMMITTEES.

To the Editor of The S. V. Tribuno.

Siz: Will you allow me to discent from the princies avowed in your article, preceding the or tion in your paper of to-day, signed J. B.; and also the doctrine of J. B. a communication, respecting the propriety of Mr. John A. Kennedy a course before a Compittee of the Assembly, relative to the Emigrant Com-

Manufacts " First When a petition to, or a preamble and recives of a legislative body, charge crime, the party who makes the allegation should be prepared to prove it, or hold his peace. There should be no false classer

it, or hold his peace. There should be no false classes nucler any circumstances.

Second: A Committee of a Legislature, for such a purpose as in this case, is a quasi court, at least, and have no power, either in law or justice, to adopt Start Chamber proceedings or the moral terture of a Spanish inquisition to elicit testimony from anybody, whether embraced in the charge or not, to support their premature allegations of crime.

Third: The Constitution of the State guarantees every person charged with an offense counsel learned in the law.

in the law.

Fourth He wever sovereign the power of a legislative body may be, they are still subject to the Bill of Rights and Constitution of the State, and the man who resists the first encroachments on his Constitutional rights, whether attempted by the Assembly of New-York, or the Federal Administration at Washington, so far from deserving criticism from the press, is, is my lumine opinion, entitled to the hearty commendation of both press and people.

Jour Harren.

The only comment we care to make so the above is this: Mr. John J. Wolcott is now in jak at Washington, and likely to go further and fare worse, for seting upon the principles Isld down by our correspondent. We admit the plausibility of the above statements-we see clearly that the powers of Investigating Committees are liable to be gravest abuse-we would have all such Committers very careful not to push their inquiries into the domain of personal and private right-but we at il think a witness called before any such Committee should answer every question propounded which s not clearly impertinent or insulting.

MORE GAMBLERS UNEARTHED.

About 11] o'clock last night Sergeant Croft with a equad of eight men made a descent upon a notorious gambling and thieving den at No. 36 Lispenard street, As the officers entered the lights were enddenly turned out, but the foremost caught a glimpee of two fant tabler, surrounded with men. Sergeant Croft ground in the dark for the boxes and other gambling materials, whereupon he was seized by the throat and cres of "Knife him, knife him," accompanies with the vilest epithets, arose.

Glames and tumblers flew across the room, soo of which struck Officer Black in the eye and seriously injured him. Officer Quick was slightly hurt. Word vas sent to the Fifth Ward Station-House, and twelve men came to the rescue. Meantime, fourteen of the inquates of the house had been taken into custody, and a large bag of skeleton keys and instruments fit for burgiar's purposes had been discovered upon the premises. As the officers walked up the street with their prisoners, they were followed by a growd, apoting sed yourg.